Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1797.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

The following GOODS, just arrived in the ship Pigou, capt. Clay, from Canton,

Bohea, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, } TEA

Sugar in boxes and bags

And a quantity of Cassia

ALSO, TO BE SOLD,

The said ship PIGOU,

A well known, fast sailing Ship, live oak and cedar frame, and coppered. She measures 76 feet keel, 28 feet 6 inches beam, 12 feet hold, and 6 feet between decks.

Mordecai Lewis,
Jesse & Robert Waln,
William Sansom.

june 11. §2w

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP

RICHMOND,

JUST arrived from the East-Indies and lying at Latimer's Wharf.

Live Oak and Cedar and in every respect as excellent a frame, as perhaps was ever put together, copper bolted and sheathed. She is 80 feet keel 27½ feet beam, 12 feet hold, 6 feet between decks and will carry 4,400 barrels of Flour.——For terms, apply to

Mordecai Lewis.

may 30 §2w

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogsheads and in cases of

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE.

Thomas & John Ketland.

Said Brig for sale,

With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

ISAAC VREDENBERGER, Master,

A good new vessel, sails well—Lying at Wilcocks's Wharf, will sail about the tenth of next month, a considerable part of her Cargo being engaged.—For freight or passage apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 96, North Front Street.

N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the first fall vessels to this port.

may 29 dtf

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jebu Hollingsworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

For Sale, or to Let,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE whole or one half of a PLANTATION on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordenton (two miles from the latter), containing about 400 acres; 60 of which are bottom meadow, and 100 wood land; there are 30 acres of red clover to cut this year (exclusive of meadow) but will exceed 50 the next; and any quantity of manure may be had for the upland from the meadow without injury.

An orchard of grafted fruit yielding between 60 and 70 hogsheads of excellent cider; a dwelling-house with a barn, stable, granary and other necessary buildings go with one part in case of a division; on the other are no improvements, but has one of the most elegant situations for a house to be seen on the river. The land is of good quality, suitable for grazing or agriculture, and convenient to market by land or water. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Thomas St-John.

june 12 4t

Millenery Room,

136, Market street,

Miss CHRYSTAL,

INFORMS her friends, that she has received by the late arrivals from Europe, her usual supply of the very latest fashions in MILLENERY, &c. with a great variety of Straw, Leghorn, and Chip HATS and BONNETS, of the newest shapes, which will be opened this day.

june 11. 20t

ADVERTISEMENT.

DESERTED from a detachment under the command of captain Edward Miller, stationed at Spring Gardens.

June 3d, 1798—John M'Kissock, born in Ireland, county of Antrim; 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, pock marked, aged 28 years, speaks broad, inlisted by ensign Root, at New Brunswick, had on his full regimentals, stole a blanket when he went away, he is a drunkard and very assuming.

June 6th—James Crawford, born in Chester, State of Massachusetts, brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, five feet 11 inches in height, aged 24 years, by trade a blacksmith, had on his full regimentals and left his post when on centry.——also,

Elnakim Stow, a prisoner, born in Symsbury, State of Connecticut, aged 36 years, black hair dark eyes and complexion, a repeated deserter, very assuming, writes a tolerable hand and is very talkative. Had on regimental shirt and overalls when he deserted the guard.

Whoever will apprehend the above deserters and return them to Spring Gardens in Philadelphia, or to any officer belonging to the United States or confine them in any goal and give notice so that they may be obtained shall have ten dollars reward for either of them, or thirty for the three and all reasonable charges paid.

EDWARD MILLER, captain
2d regiment of Infantry.

*** The different printers in the union are requested to insert the above.

june 11 §

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 23.

The bill for regulating the compensation of Marshals, Attorneys, Jurors and Witnesses; and the bill for relief of William Simmons, Accountant of the War Department, were read the third time and passed.

The bill respecting Alien Enemies was read the third time, when

Mr. R. WILLIAMS moved a recommitment of the bill. He said his objections did not lie so much against the provisions respecting Aliens, as to the powers proposed to be given to the President of issuing proclamations, which are to be binding on the Judges and other Officers, with respect to our own citizens. He should wish to designate every offence and its adequate punishment, as far as it could be done. In order to effect this, he made his motion.

Mr. SEWALL said, so much discussion took place on this subject yesterday, that he did not expect any more to day. The gentleman from N. Carolina seemed not to object to the powers given to the President by the first and second sections of the bill, but he did not wish him to have any Officers to execute his powers. If the President could carry the law into effect with his own hand, he might do it; but he objected to his having any aid from his Officers or the people at large. He did not believe this kind of reasoning could have any effect in this house. If the President is authorised to issue orders, he must be authorised to require the aid of proper persons to execute them.

Mr. GALLATIN called the Yeas and Nays upon this question; which being agreed to be taken,

Mr. G. hoped this bill would be recommitted. He had no doubt that the committee, by paying due attention to the subject, instead of this general and vague bill, might report such rules and regulations as would be proper to be adopted on this occasion. He recollected seeing a bill from the Senate on the subject, in which something of this kind was done; and though he did by no means approve of that bill, yet it shewed that the thing was not impossible. The objection made against a recommittal of this bill, was that it was necessary to do something to provide means for securing and removing Alien Enemies, which did not apply as an argument against the recommitment of the bill. It was a good reason why a bill should bo passed, but no reason why it should pass in its present form. The present bill, Mr. G. said, was grounded upon the principle that the President of the United States shall have the power to do by Proclamation, what ought only to be done by law.

In the first place, the Proclamation of the President is to determine the period when foreigners not naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies. Mr. G. understood what was meant by apprehending alien enemies, and securing them, but he did not understand the word "restraining," it was vague, he said, in its nature, and he did not know that it was a legal phrase. The committee could themselves explain it. By the bill from the Senate, it was intended to confine them within the place where they reside—perhaps this was their idea. The bill goes further, they are not only liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed, but "to be subject, with their goods and effects, to a just retaliation of any unusual severities, restraints and confiscations, which shall be suffered by the citizens of the United States, resident within the territory of the hostile nation or government, and inflicted by their authority.

Mr. G. wished to have explained what was meant by "unusual severities." They must mean something more than confiscations, than apprehending, restraining or removing, because they are specifically provided for. He wished, therefore, to know what these unusual severities were, which upon our own ideas of Government, we could retaliate? If any other severities besides those which are here enumerated, were to be inflicted upon our citizens in France, he tho't it would be disgraceful to that country, & he could not believe that either propriety or justice, would warrant us committing a disgraceful act against the citizens of another Nation, because that Nation had committed a disgraceful act upon our citizens in their country.

Mr. SEWALL rose to explain, but the Speaker said, the rule which declares no member shall speak more than once to a question would not permit him.

Mr. G. did not know whether these words "unusual severities," were not intended to be held in terrorem over the conduct of France. If so, he did not think it a very creditable proceeding. But he believed that part of the bill perfectly useless, for two reasons. First, it is extremely doubtful whether the President of the United States could constitutionally exercise those "unusual severities," which this bill says he may exercise; and with respect to confiscation it was explained by a subsequent part of the bill to be only a sequestration till the next session of Congress, and he therefore conceived this part of the bill to be of no use, except to stain our code of law, in a manner expressly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, which declares no "cruel or unusual punishments," shall be inflicted.

But supposing the words only held out in terrorem, he wished to know how they would apply, whether it was to make a part of our permanent law, or whether it is suited for the present time only. If it were not to make a part of our permanent system, and he thought no gentleman would say it ought, then it must be on account of our present situation. As to our present situation, in relation to any thing which may befal our citizens in France, he would say the words are useless, and this for a plain reason; for, out of the natives of France in this country, ninety nine out of an hundred, are of that description of persons whom the French call Emigrants, and it is therefore perfectly immaterial to the French Nation how they are treated; so that the bill could operate only on a dozen or two of persons of a different description who may be in this country.

In the next place, with respect to confiscation, which by the next clause are so limited as to become sequestrations, it would be wrong to give this power to the President. An article is inserted in the British treaty expressly to declare, that sequestrations are impolitic and unjust in every case, and providing against them. He admitted that it might be necessary to resort to them on some occasions, because he believed there might be cases where sequestration would be necessary by way of indemnification; but what he insisted upon was, that it ought to be done by law, and not by the President. On a former occasion, when the question of Sequestration was before Congress, the power was not proposed to be left at large with the President, but was to be regulated by law.

There was another circumstance which shewed how easy a thing it would be to pass a law themselves, instead of leaving every regulation relative to this subject with the President. About the middle of the second section, it is said, "where no treaty exists, a reasonable time shall be allowed, which shall be ascertained and declared by the President, or by the Congress of the United States." This was a kind of double legislation which was new to him. He wished to know what difficulty there would have been in defining the time here referred to, in this bill? It appeared to him the right and the proper time to do it. From the moment that the resolution came before the house, he was ready to acknowledge that the power of regulating this business was in the power of Government, as it was a power possessed by every Nation, which it had a right to exercise for its own security; but it ought to be exercised according to law. In some countries, indeed, this power is vested in the Executive. In France, he believed, it was wholly so, and in England in a great degree; but in this country he trusted that this house would be of opinion that Congress is the proper body to regulate so important a measure.

But the evil, Mr. G. said, did not stop here, it extended to all the citizens of the United States. The object of the last section provides that justices, judges, marshals, sheriffs and the people at large shall perform a duty which is undefined. But the gentleman from Massachusetts says this is right, because the power given to the Executive by this bill, is also undefined. This is the foundation of all the objection made to this bill; it is to the total want of legislation in it, which leaves, not only alien enemies, but citizens of the United States, to the will of the President.

But he would go farther, and say it is possible to define the duties of our own citizens, though the two first sections of the bill should be left at large as they are. By the present bill, the duties of justices, &c. are to be regulated by the Proclamation of the President. He could conceive that the house might take into consideration the nature of the powers vested in the President, and inquire what will be the duties to be performed by the several Officers of Government to carry into effect those powers. Those powers are to apprehend, restrain, secure and remove Alien Enemies, and to sequester their property. As to the removal of Aliens, he could not see what justices and judges had to do with it: but if they had any thing to do with it, Congress ought to say what. They might say what should be the duties of judges or justices, or of Executive Officers in the several cases which may be likely to occur, instead of leaving the thing wholly at large.

The last part of the 3d section, he said, was as objectionable as any other. It defines the crime in two words "harbouring and concealing," and the penalty if found guilty of this vague and uncertain charge is imprisonment, not exceeding seven years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. So that if a person be found guilty of harbouring and concealing an Alien enemy, however trifling the offence may be, his punishment will be left wholly to the discretion of the Court. The only power of the Jury will be to decide on the fact and if a citizen has harboured for one night, however undesignedly an alien enemy he must be found guilty, leaving it altogether to the court to judge of the criminality of the act, and to affix the degree of punishment. He thought this part of the law ought to be better defined. It ought to distinguish between cases of misdemeanor, and those which might arise from ignorance, and in which no offence at all might exist. He hoped therefore the bill would be recommitted.

The question on recommitting the bill was put and carried 46 to 44. The Yeas and Nays were as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin,	Messrs. Heister,
Bard,	Holmes,
Benton,	Jones,
Blount,	Locke,
Brent,	Lyon,
Bryan,	Machir,
Bullock,	Macon,
Burgess,	M'Clenachan,
T. Claiborne,	M'Dowell,
W. C. Claiborne	Milledge,
Clopton,	New,
Davis,	J. Parker,
Dawson,	Reed,
Dent,	W. Smith,
Elmendorf,	Sprigg,
Fowler,	Stanford,
Gallatin,	Sumter,
Gillespie,	A. Trigg,
Gregg,	J. Trigg,
Grove,	V. Cortlandt,
Hanna,	Varnum,
Harrison,	Venable,
Havens,	R. Williams
	46.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen,	Messrs. Hindman,
Baer,	Hosmer,
Bartlett,	Imlay,
Bayard,	Kittera,
Brooks,	Lyman,
Champlin,	Matthews,
Chapman,	Morgan,
Cochran,	Morris,
Coit,	Otis,
Craik,	Schureman,
Dana,	Sewall,
Dennis,	Shepard,
Edmond,	Sinnickson,
Evans,	Sitgreaves,
A. Foster,	N. Smith,
D. Foster,	Thatcher,
J. Freeman,	Thomas,
Glen,	Thomson,
Goodrich,	Tillinghast,
Griswold,	Van Alen,
Harper,	Wadsworth,
Hartley,	J. Williams,
	44.

Mr. HINDMAN presented an address from Queen Ann's County, Maryland, approbatory of the conduct of the Executive in its conduct towards France.

Mr. MATTHEWS presented an address to the same effect from Kent County, Maryland.

Mr. OTIS reported two bills, one for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States; the other supplementary to an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, which were twice read, and committed for Friday.

The order of the day was called for on the resolutions of yesterday laid upon the table by Mr. SITGREAVES, proposing to instruct the Commanders of our public and private armed vessels; which being read,

Mr. SITGREAVES moved should be committed to the Committee appointed for the protection of Commerce and the defence of the Country, and that they be instructed to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. MACON hoped they would not be referred to that committee; but as the subject was very important, they first go to a committee of the whole house on the State of the Union, in order to be discussed, before they were referred to a Select Committee to report by bill.

Mr. SITGREAVES believed the course which he proposed was conformable to the practice on similar occasions. He agreed that the subject was important, and that it required deliberate consideration, and full discussion; but in the mean time he wished them to be referred in the way he had mentioned.

Mr. M'DOWELL was in favour of a reference to a committee of the whole. No subject ever came before this Congress, or any for one, of so alarming a nature as this. He wished, therefore, before these resolutions were sanctioned by a reference to a Select Committee to report by bill, that they should undergo a discussion. He thought a contrary course would create an alarm which he conceived to be unnecessary; for he did not believe the situation of this country authorised the taking up or passing of these resolutions. The President, he said, had the power to give such directions to the Commanders of our vessels as our situation makes proper, and he was not, at present, in favour of changing that situation. He hoped, therefore, the resolutions would be referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS enquired whether it would not be in order to postpone the consideration of these resolutions to a day certain? On being answered by the Speaker in the affirmative, Mr. D. moved that the further consideration of this question be postponed till the 2d Tuesday in June. He said, he did not think this a proper time to take up this subject. If he was called upon to vote on these resolutions now, he should be obliged to vote against them. He knew only of two things which could warrant such a step being taken, viz. a declaration of war, or the return of our commissioners, & their averring peace could not be preserved with the French republic. Until one of those events took place, it would be with reluctance that he should vote for a measure like the present. Some gentlemen, indeed, declare we are now in war with France; if they are serious in such a declaration, why do they not bring forward a proposition to that effect? If there be a majority in the house ready to declare war, and will do it, then he should no longer be at a loss how to act. He could then no longer cherish a hope of preserving peace, which, however feeble it might now be, he was unwilling to part with entirely. When once our state was expressly declared to be a state of war, he should be ready to go into any measure of defence or offence, which the ingenuity of gentlemen could devise; but whilst the fate of our negociation is unknown, whilst our commissioners yet remain at Paris, (and if not proceeding with their negociation, their stay there is unaccountable) he was unwilling to do any thing which should either frustrate any treaty which may be in train, or hazard the safety of the persons of our commissioners.

Mr. D. said, he would not have made this motion if he thought it would have delayed the preparing of the vessels for sea. He believed not more than three of the vessels would be ready before that time; and if the directions to be given to the commanders are ready as soon as the vessels are prepared to sail, they will be soon enough. He hoped the motion would, therefore, be agreed to. In the mean time probably some information might be received, which would enable gentlemen to determine upon the question with more propriety than at present.

Mr. HARPER did not agree in either of the reasons given by the gentleman from Kentucky, in favour of his motion. He did not believe the state of affairs betwixt this country and France was uncertain; and if it were, he did not think it would be any reasonable ground for acting as he proposes.

With respect to the situation of our affairs with France being uncertain, he believed nothing more was necessary to convince gentlemen to the contrary, than that they should cast their eyes upon what is now taking place every day. It will be seen that the depredations committed upon our commerce become daily more enormous. We know that our commissioners have no hope of accommodation with France; we know they have passed a decree by which nine-tenths of our commerce is proscribed. It had frequently been said that that decree would only affect our trade with Great Britain; but if the decree be examined it will be found to affect almost every cargo with which our vessels are laden; besides the smallest article of dress of the captain, or any of the crew being British, would be sufficient for a condemnation of vessel and cargo. There were also a number of articles which, though they might not come from British possessions, being no way different from such as do come from thence, would form a sufficient ground of capture; such were cotton, coffee, sugar and rum. Indeed, the French seem determined to make prize of every vessel they meet with; for if a role d'equipage be the criterion which they chuse to adopt to determine, thy will ask for it, and destroy it, and then take the vessel for not having one; and when they find no other cause for seizure, they forge false ship papers to make the vessel and cargo liable to confiscation. And when we see all our vessels, whether from the East and West Indies, or from Europe, taken and carried into French ports, shall we still say we are in a state of peace? Or that our situation is uncertain? This decree was passed on the 10th of January, and though our accounts from Bourdeaux are up to the 29th of March, we know that it is yet in existence, and though the report of our commissioners having been received, may be true, (though he did not believe it) yet whilst that decree is in existence, he could not say our situation is problematical. With a nation which takes all our vessels, without discrimination, we cannot be said to be at peace.

But what is our state with respect to France? Some days ago we had a report that our commissioners had had an audience of the Directory; but subsequent accounts tell us that this is not true, that they have no prospect of settling our disputes, and that the demand of a loan of 11 millions is now grown into one of 25 millions. Yet gentlemen think the situation of this country problematical. Why our commissioners remain in France, was, indeed, to him problematical, and he could only account for it by supposing they are kept there contrary to their will; for, so long ago as the 31st of January, they say they have no hope of accommodating our differences, and if they did not, in a few days, receive an answer to their memorial, they should apply for passports, and come home. The French government had, however, only to delay giving them passports, and they would be obliged to remain; and he thought it highly probable that they would detain our commissioners as hostages, in order to extort money from us. This, he owned, was mere conjecture, but he thought it very rational conjecture. Still we say our situation is problematical; still we say we will remain defenceless, we will suffer French privateers to cut up our trade, and within 50 miles of Charleston, land on our coast, and carry off our property. This, he confessed, was very unaccountable conduct: and he believed France would accomplish her object, if we remained inactive, catching at every idle rumour which conveys any hope of accommodation. She will continue to destroy our trade and ravage our coasts, except some measure of this kind is gone into, which shall enable us to drive from our shores all the picaroons and armed vessels which infest it. This could not be done, without instructions like the present were given to our vessels; for, if the President were to send our armed vessels out with such instructions only as he has now the power to give, vessels might lie without our jurisdiction (beyond which our vessels would not have a right to go) and take our merchant-men within sight of our armed vessels, and they would not have it in their power to render them any assistance, except the attack were made in sight, and within the jurisdiction of the United States. In our present situation, Mr. H. thought we ought to use the arms we have. One of our armed vessels, he said, was dropped down the Delaware, and he was certain the people out of doors, whatever might be the opinion of gentlemen on that floor, was desirous we should drive off or bring in the swarms of privateers and piccaroons which are upon our coast; those privateers and piccaroons which not content with capturing our vessels, do not scruple to fire upon our officers in the execution of their duty. If this was an equivocal situation, or if this was equivocal conduct in France, then was he at a loss to say what, short of an army being landed in the country, would induce us to resist. It was not the purpose of France, Mr. H. supposed, to go farther than this, whilst she can keep our commissioners in Paris, paralyze our efforts at home, and continue to rob and plunder us, she will be satisfied, and will never attempt to invade our territory. She will continue to take our vessels wherever she can meet with them, and (according to Victor Hughes's definition) let none pass, which have any thing on board worth taking. And still we say our state is problematical.

Mr. H. said he could not help deploring this unaccountable delusion which had taken possession of certain gentlemen in that house, but under which he could not believe a majority of it could be drawn. He did hope that all remaining doubts on this head had been done away; but he perceived he was mistaken, he trusted however, that those who are sensible of the necessity there exists for taking active measures against France, will, unite on this occasion, and that the number who shall be of a contrary opinion will be small indeed.

Mr. M'DOWELL observed, that the gentleman from S. Carolina had gone into a lengthy argument on the question for postponement; but he did not think his statements were correct. He differed widely from him in opinion. He states that there can be no doubt that France means to be at war with this country. Mr M'D asked what information we had received from our Commissioners which could lead to this idea since the dispatches dated the 19th of March? He knew of nothing. He thought every thing since had rather been favourable than otherwise. True it was, Mr. M'D. said, that the French Nation has injured us extremely, by taking our vessels, and insulting our rights. But the question is, whether we ought, for the sake of protecting a part of our trade to Great Britain, and in order to obtain British manufactures, to go to war? The gentleman from S. Carolina says, that our vessels are seized without discrimination. He did not know from what source he got his information, for however flagrant the conduct of the French towards us may be, this is certainly not correct.

Mr. M'D. said, he should be glad to know where the gentleman from S. Carolina got his information, that the French had landed on the southern coast, and carried off some property from thence? If that were true, it would be a serious fact. [Mr. Harper said, the fact was in all the papers]. Mr. M'D. said, he often saw things in the newspapers to which he gave but little credit, and this was one of those things. If such an event had taken place, he was confident that the Officers of Government in that part of the country would before now have communicated the fact to Government. Mr. M'D. did not believe the exaggerated statements of the gentleman from S. Carolina; and whilst he had any hopes of accommodating our differences with France, he should wish to avoid a declaration of war, or any measures whose certain tendency would be war. Gentlemen say we have nothing to defend our coasts, the enemy may come and ravage them. Some time ago a number of vessels were asked for the purpose of protecting our trade on the coast. It was objected to their being used as convoys on the high seas, lest they should involve us in war. They were, however, granted, without any restriction as to their use. But these do not gratify gentlemen. They now call upon the house to go into

a measure which must inevitably produce war, and which will destroy every remaining hope of accommodation.

Mr. M'D. wished to call to the view of the house the state of things which they are about to bring about in this country. Let gentlemen reflect upon the prosperity which we have enjoyed for many years back, from a state of peace and tranquility. But if the measures succeed which are now taking to induce this house and the people of the United States to go to war with France, this country must again become a scene of blood and devastation; numbers of our valuable citizens must be deprived of existence, and numberless widows and children be deprived of their husbands and fathers, and others of their best friends. Such a state of things may arrive, as shall make it necessary to meet the distress and horrors of war, but they ought not lightly to be encountered. Those who had been witness to the miseries occasioned by our last war, could not but be anxious to avoid any measures which must again introduce similar scenes of misery to our view. Gentlemen who are young and ambitious, push on their schemes without duly calculating their consequences. Men who wish at any rate to involve this country in war, in order to assimilate our government to that of Britain, will go all lengths to carry their point. He could not say that this was really their view, in pushing the country, first by one step and then another into war; but he wished to avoid unnecessary war. And nothing could induce him more to oppose a war with France, than the strong conviction with which his mind was impressed, that the certain consequence will be an alliance with Great Britain---a government which he looked upon as the worst upon earth [The speaker said, no observations relative to an Alliance with Great Britain or a Declaration of War, could possibly be in order on the present question.] Mr. M'D. said, he meant to shew the propriety of postponing the consideration of the resolutions before the house, in doing which he found it necessary to reply to some remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from S. Carolina.

Mr. W. C. CLAIBORNE believed that Prudence, Policy and Wisdom required the adoption of the present motion. The question which the discussion of these resolutions will introduce, being of the very first importance, ought to receive due consideration. It is no less than whether, under existing circumstances, it will be proper to authorize offensive measures against the French Republic; and he would ask gentlemen whether they are prepared to meet this question? Whether they are prepared to say, we will throw from our country all the happiness of Peace, and plunge it inevitably into the miseries of War? If gentlemen were prepared to give the affirmative to this question, he must own, he was not. He felt disposed to pause a little before he voted for introducing so important a change in the affairs of our country, as the decision upon those resolutions must necessarily introduce.

On account of the spoliations committed upon our commerce by the privateers of France, he felt all the resentment which the gentleman from S. Carolina could possibly feel, but he should not suffer it to carry him so far as that of his friend from S. Carolina carried him. That resentment he strove yet to stifle, and, for his country's good, he could wish to stifle it until all hopes of peace are destroyed.—The gentleman from S Carolina says all hopes of peace are now gone. Did he (Mr. C.) think so, he might agree with him in opinion as to the measures which he wishes to take; but he thought differently. That gentleman says the dispatches on the table support his opinion; I (said Mr. C.) can have no other resource for my opinion. What, said Mr. C. is the tenor of the last dispatches from our commissioners? Those gentlemen have stated to the Directory in a very able and proper manner, a Memorial containing the grounds of dispute between this country and France, and were waiting an answer, which, if they did not receive in a few days, they meant to apply for passports to come away. The gentleman from S. Carolina supposes, because our commissioners are yet in Paris, that they are prevented by the government from coming away; he, on the contrary, supposed that their remaining there was a favourable circumstance, and shewed that they had some hopes of yet accomplishing the object of their mission.

Mr. C. asked what possible good could be derived to the country by referring these resolutions immediately? Would the doing of this give protection to our Commissioners? Or would it preserve our vessels from capture? It could have no such effect. But the house are told that one of our ships of war is dropped down the Delaware, and that, in the course of a few weeks, others will be ready. Let us then, said Mr. C. wait those few weeks, before we act upon these resolutions, and not hurry on to a situation of things which will require forty times the vessels we have got, and which will effectually frustrate any treaty which our commissioners may possibly be making with the French Government. We must, then, expect to meet all the injuries which enraged France can commit upon us.

Mr. C. trusted gentlemen would reflect a little before they resolve upon the present measure. He hoped the motion of his friend from Kentucky would prevail, and if the information which should next be received from our commissioners, should be such as to cast all hopes of peace from our view, there would be then unanimity in that house for prosecuting the most spirited measures which could be proposed. No division would then be seen. Every member would resolve to support the dignity of the country; as he supposed it was the intention of all to die upon the soil on which they now live, and that for the protection of that soil, each he hoped would willingly shed all the blood which encircles his heart.

(This debate to be continued.)

Laws of the United States.

By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States:
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

AN ACT

Respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That so much of the act intituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby suspended for the term of one year from and after the time of the passing this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That on the liquidation and settlement of such of the said certificates, and indents of interest, as may be presented to the Treasury, pursuant to this act, the creditors shall be allowed to receive certificates of funded three per cent stock of the United States, equal to the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, shall and may be discharged, after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining funded stock, which would have been created by subscriptions, as aforesaid; which market value shall be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, shall be, and hereby is appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for the officers of the Treasury to issue or cause to be issued, any certificates of registered or unfunded debt; and that to satisfy such claims for services, or supplies furnished or done prior to the establishment of the present constitution of the United States, as shall be allowed according to law, and the course of settlement at the Treasury, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall be, and they are hereby required to reimburse, or cause to be reimbursed, the principal sums of the unfunded, or registered debt of the United States, credited on the books of the Treasury, and commissioners of loans; and that they cause a notification to be published, informing the creditors, generally, of the said reimbursement, and that interest on the said debts will cease at the expiration of six months after the date of the said notification; and that a sum not exceeding ninety thousand dollars be appropriated for the reimbursement of the debts aforesaid, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the creditors of the unfunded or registered debt aforesaid, to receive certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due to them, respectively, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one; and on the requisition of each or any of the said creditors, the proper officers of the Treasury are hereby required to issue, or cause to be issued, the said certificates of funded three per cent stock accordingly.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 12, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Military Establishment, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; and for other purposes

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the support of the military establishment, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the pay and subsistence of the officers and men; bounties and premiums; the cloathing, hospital, ordnance, quarter-master's and Indian departments; the defensive protection of the frontiers; the contingent expenses of the war department, and the payment of military pensions; the sum of one million four hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars (including the sum of two hundred thousand dollars already appropriated on account) be, and hereby is appropriated; that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, the sum of two hundred and sixty four thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For the subsistence of the officers of the army, the sum of forty thousand six hundred and sixty one dollars.

For the subsistence of the non-commissioned officers and privates, the sum of two hundred and forty-seven thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

For forage, the sum of fifteen thousand, eight hundred and sixteen dollars.

For equipments, for one company of cavalry, two thousand, one hundred and forty dollars.

For horses for the cavalry, to replace those which may die, or become unfit for service, the sum of four thousand, five hundred dollars.

For cloathing, the sum of eighty-three thousand and fifty dollars.

For bounties and premiums, the sum of thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For the hospital department, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department the sum of forty-three thousand dollars.

For the quarter-master's department, the sum of two hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

For the Indian department, the following sums, that is to say:

For the payment of annuities to the Six Nations, Chikasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, the sum of fourteen thousand dollars.

For the expences attending the transportation of Goods, for the above mentioned annuities the sum of nine thousand dollars.

For promoting civilization, and pay of temporary agents, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For rations to Indians at the different military posts, and within their respective nations, the sum of twenty-thousand dollars.

For building a grist and saw mill for the use of the Stockbridge Indians, agreeable to a treaty in one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, three thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for presents to Indians on their visits to the seat of government, and expenses attending their journies, and during their stay in Philadelphia, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

For the defensive protection of the frontiers of the United States, including the erection and repair of forts and fortifications, the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

For loss of stores, allowances to officers on being ordered to distant commands, and for special purposes, advertising and apprehending deserters, printing, for purchasing of maps, and other contingent expenses, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

For the annual allowance to the invalids of the United States, for their pensions, from the 5th of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, to the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the sum of one hundred and two thousand, and sixty-seven dollars, and seven cents.

For the construction and repair of certain vessels on the lakes, in the service of government, and the pay and subsistence of the officers and crews of the same, sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriations for the subsistence of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and ninety-five cents.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation for the expense of the quarter-master's and Indian departments; the defensive protection of the frontiers; bounties, and all other contingent expenses of the war department, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the sum of fifty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the surplus of the revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereon, to the end of the present year.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 12 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Pennsylvania Hospital,

6 mo. 11, 1798.

THE CONTRIBUTORS are hereby notified to meet at the said Hospital, on the 7th day, being the 23d day of this month, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to reconsider the expediency of constructing a Dome to the centre house of the new buildings; also, to determine on an alteration to be made in the 5th rule, so far as the same respects the admission of poor patients.

By Order of a Board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, *Clerk.*

Brown Stout.

50 casks BROWN STOUT, of 6 and 7 doz. each,
Just received per capt. Joyce, and for sale by
Benjamin W. Morris.
LIKEWISE,
200 cases CLARET, of the very first quality.
june 9. mw3ht

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *June* 14.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States, after some debate, passed the bill for the valuation of houses and lands and the enumeration of Slaves within the United States. The Yeas and Nays were taken as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen,	Messrs. Hindman,
Baer,	Holmes,
Baldwin,	Havens,
Bard,	Imlay,
Bartlett,	Jones,
Bayard,	Kittera,
Blount,	Lyman,
Brent,	Matthews,
Brooks,	Milledge,
Champlin,	Morgan,
T. Claiborne,	Morris,
Clopton,	New,
Cochran,	Otis,
Coit,	I. Parker,
Craik,	J. Parker,
Dana,	Reed,
Dawson,	Rutledge,
Dennis,	Schureman,
Dent,	Sewall,
Edmond,	Shepard,
Evans,	Sinnickson,
A. Foster,	Sitgreaves,
D. Foster,	N. Smith,
J. Freeman,	S. Smith,
Gallatin,	Sprigg,
Gillespie,	Stanford,
Glen,	Thatcher,
Goodrich,	Thomas,
Gregg,	Thomson,
Griswold,	Tillinghast,
Grove,	J. Trigg,
Hanna,	Van Alen,
Harper,	Venable,
Harrison,	Wadsworth,
Hartley,	J. Williams
	70.

NAYS.

Messrs. Benton,	Messrs. Macon,
Bullock,	M'Clenachan
Burgess,	M'Dowell,
W. Claiborne	W. Smith,
Davis,	Sumter,
Fowler,	A. Trigg,
Havens,	VanCortlandt
Heister,	Varnum,
Locke,	R. Williams.
Lyon,	19.

The bill to authorise the defence of Merchants Vessels against French depredations was also passed without a division. The amendments of the Senate to the bill supplementary to the act establishing an uniform rule of Naturalization, were taken up and agreed to. They went to exclude from the operation of the act, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, and their servants, and to strike out the provision which made an Alien liable to be *arrested as a suspected person* besides paying a fine if he neglected to enregister himself as an Alien in due time. The words *suspected person* were also struck out in two or three other places. The President of the United States informed the house, that he had approved and signed the act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the year 1798; the act for suspending the Commercial Intercourse betwixt the United States and France; and the act respecting Loan Office Tickets, Final Settlement Certificates and Indents of Interest.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Luzerne county in the State of Pennsylvania, held at the Court-house in Wilkesbarre, the 21st instant, agreeable to public notice previously given; it was unanimously resolved, to present the following address:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

SIR,

While we have the utmost confidence in the wisdom, integrity and abilities of those who are constitutionally entrusted with the management of our national concerns, we conceive it would be improper to express an opinion relative to the measures necessary to be taken at this important crisis in our public affairs: but viewing with indignation the unprovoked, wanton and cruel attack made upon our national rights, by the arbitrary rulers of France, we should deem ourselves unworthy the blessings we enjoy under our free and happy government, should we remain silent.

The repeated insults offered our government, and the continued depredations committed on American property, by the French nation—the mean and degrading terms they hold out, as the only basis on which they will negotiate—and above all, their base insinuations that the people of America are so abandoned that they will tamely submit to, and even justify such outrages on their property, and such indignities to their government; are sufficient to excite the abhorrence and awaken the energy of every true American.

The voice of our fellow citizens addressed to you from various parts of the United States, on this momentous occasion, affords us a pleasing consolation; while it evinces a degree of union and firmness that may preserve our country from further degradation.

Permit us to express our sincere regret, that every overture consistent with the dignity of our government, has been tried in vain for the amicable adjustment of our difference with France and for the attainment of peace. While we reflect, that the inhabitants of this place have not been exempted from the severest sufferings which war inflicts, we have reason to appretiate the blessings of peace; but we can never consent to purchase peace at the expence of our national honor and sovereignty. With these impressions we do most solemnly pledge ourselves to the extent of our abilities and at the risque of our lives to support such measures as have been or may be adopted by the executive of our government, to preserve inviolate our independence and national dignity and to protect our civil and religious rights.

Signed by order of the meeting.
EBENEZER BOWMAN, *chairman.*
A true copy,
Attest. PUTNAM CATLIN, *clerk.*
Wilkesbarre, May 21st, 1798.

ANSWER

To the Inhabitants of Luzerne county in the State of Penusylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for this address, presented to me by your representative in Congress, Mr. Sitgreaves.

The arts and address, deception, seduction which have been employed for so many years to divide us, are likely to end in our more perfect union.

If *your* experience of the severest sufferings, which war inflicts cannot intimidate you to purchase peace at the expence of national honor and sovereignty, there is not another place in the United States which ought not to blush at the idea.

The solemn pledge of yourselves at the risque of your lives, and to the extent of your abilities to support the measures of government, to preserve inviolate our national dignity, must be confided in by all who know any thing of your history.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, June 5th, 1798.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Otsego in the State of New-York, convened by public notice at the Court House of said county.

WILLIAM COOPER, esq. in the chair.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draught an address to the President of the United States expressive of our sentiments in the present critical situation of our country with respect to the republic of France, and to report the same immediately. Whereupon Elihu Phinney, Francis Henry and Richard Edwards were appointed.

The following address being reported and unanimously agreed to; Ordered that the same be subscribed by the chairman and clerk and transmitted to James Cochran, esq. to be by him delivered to the President of the United States.

To JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Attached by every tie that can bind us to the most ardent love of our country we cannot refrain from expressing the great solicitude we feel on the subject of the present eventful period of our national affairs. Conscious of the honesty and justice of our government towards every nation in the world with which it hath had any relations, we confidently flattered ourselves with the expectation that we should have preserved our neutrality, and the enjoyment of peace throughout the sanguinary war which hath so long and doth still continue to spread havoc and desolation thro' several parts of Europe. The rapacity and aggressions however of one of the belligerent nations do now very seriously threaten to disturb that tranquility, which the virtue and the wisdom of our rulers have endeavored most earnestly to preserve. We rely with great confidence on the good sense fortitude and integrity of our fellow citizens throughout the union, to repel every attack, both foreign and domestic to which we may be exposed, and we do most solemnly pledge ourselves to support with cheerfulness and with promptitude, such measures for the preservation of the independence and sovereignty of our country as Congress and our rulers may in their wisdom deem expedient. The prudent but energetic regulations which you have adopted and pursued with regard to the unsuccessful negotiation with the republic of France, have been, we conceive, strictly consistent with the honor and dignity of a great nation, and demonstrate in the strongest terms your unceasing regard for our common interest; and merit a continuation of our unfeigned and grateful acknowledgments. We rejoice in the prospect of unanimity on the present important occasion—One sentiment appears to prevade our land; to devote our lives and fortunes to the maintenance of our rights as a free people. Under these impressions we whose lots are cast on the frontiers of our country, beg leave to express our sentiments on the occasion—our pursuit being agriculture, we have no words that we expect will be more grateful to the government we love, and will not part with, but with our lives than those of our sincere assurance, that we will submit with cheerfulness to any equal tax the wisdom of our government may lay on us for the national support; and that we will march with alacrity to any part of the union to repell an intruder.

WILLIAM COOPER, chairman
JACOB MORRIS, clerk

To the Inhabitants of the county of Otsego in the State of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for your address, presented to me by your representative in Congress, Mr. Cochran.

The solicitude you feel in the present eventful period of our national affairs, is common to the government and people, to all who are attached to their country by an ardent love of it.

Your reliance on the good sense, fortitude and integrity of your fellow citizens, I trust will not deceive you, all depends upon these virtues. If these fail us, we are lost, our constitution and administration all depend upon them. Our government without these aids has no power at home or abroad: We have no other principle of Union or capacity of defence.

Your unfeigned acknowledgments are very obliging to me, and the clear assurances of support to the measures of government, are very encouraging to us all. Your lot on the frontiers, and your pursuits of agriculture, give a weight to your sentiments; you may be supposed to be less heated by passion, less affected by prejudices, and less influenced by partial or local interests than the inhabitants of great cities.

There can be no stronger proofs of patriotism, than a cheerful submission to any tax which the wisdom of government may impose, or than a promise to march with alacrity, to any part of the union to repel an intruder.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, June 6th, '98.

THE ANSWER,

Of THE PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *to the* YOUNG MEN *of* BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is impossible for you to enter your own Faneiul-Hall, or to throw your eyes on the variegated mountains, and elegant islands around you, without recollecting the *principles* and *actions* of your fathers, and feeling what is due to their example;—One of their *first* principles was to unite in themselves the character of citizens and soldiers, and especially to preserve the *latter* always *subordinate* to the *former*.

With much solicitude for your welfare, and that of your posterity, I take the freedom to say, that this country never appeared to me to be in greater danger, than at this moment, from within or without—never more urgently excited, to assume the functions of *soldiers*.

The state of the world is such, the situation of all the nations of Europe, with which we have relation, is so critical, that vicissitudes must be expected, from whose deleterious influences, nothing but *arms* and *energy* can protect us. To arms, then, my young friends—to arms, especially by sea, to be used as the laws shall direct, let us resort; for safety against dangers, which we now see and feel, cannot be averted by TRUTH, REASON or JUSTICE.

Nothing in the earlier part of my public life, animated me more, than the countenances of the children and youth of the town of Boston; and nothing at this hour, gives me so much pleasure, as the masculine temper and talents, displayed by the youth of America, in every part of it.

I ought not to forget the worst enemy we have; —That *obloquy*, which you have observed, is the worst enemy to virtue, and the best friend to vice: it strives to destroy all distinction between right and wrong, it leads to division, sedition, civil war, and military despotism.—I need say no more.

JOH NADAMS.
Philadelphia, May 22.

Board and Lodging.

WANTED, in a private family, where there are no small children, board and lodging by the year, for a gentleman, his wife, three children and servant. As the parties propose to find their own furniture, and will be satisfied with plain fare, it is expected the terms will be reasonable. An airy situation in the neighborhood of Chesnut Market and Arch streets, to the westward of Fourth street, will be preferred.

Enquire of the Printer.

Macpherson's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

June 14th, 1778.

The BLUES are to assemble, in full uniform to-morrow morning at five o'clock at the parade Centre square.

ROBERT HEYSHAM, *Adjutant, p. t.*

☞ Attention! Artillery Blues.

THE Gentlemen who have enrolled themselves in order to form the above Company, are desired to meet on Saturday evening, 16th June, at 7 o'clock, at George Hill's, No. 130, North Second-street, sign of the Buck, to elect Officers, determine upon uniform, and form bye-laws. Applicants, previous to that time, will enjoy the privilege of voting.

June 14.

Editors of newspapers will please to give the above a place.

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

☞ THE Troop will parade in uniform, completely equipped on Schuylkill Bank, west end of Walnut street, on Saturday 16th June instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN MORRELL, Captain.

june 13.

Volunteer Rifle Company.

THE Citizens of Philadelphia and the Northern Liberties, who are disposed to join said company, in support of the Liberty and Laws of their country, are informed that articles of association are left at the houses of John Haines, no. 132, High-street, John Coyle, no. 393, said street, and at the counting house of Obadiah Stockton, corner of 9th and High-streets, where able bodied, active citizens are invited to enrol themselves.

☞ *The Printers in this city are requested to give the above a few publications.*

june 12

FOR LONDON,

The copper bottomed SHIP

SALLY,

Captain Lockyer.

A considerable part of her cargo is already engaged;—to sail with all convenient speed——For terms apply to ROSS & SIMSON,

No. 121, South Front-street.

june 13 §

A House and Lot in *Burlington*

FOR SALE.

A LARGE commodious two story brick House, and large well improved Gardens; with a large Clover Lot, a stable, a Carriage House, and Spring House, &c. in the city of Burlington, New-Jersey.

This property allowed to be the most healthy and beautiful of any in Burlington, having a front of 360 feet upon the river, and extending 208 feet back; bounded on one side by Broad-street, and on the back by a wide alley.

The house is in form of a square, fronting 54 feet upon Broad-street, and 58 upon the river—with a pump of water at the back door, besides two fine springs rising out of the beautiful bank between the garden and the river.

For particulars, apply at No. 5, South Fourth-street, to

GEO. WALKER.

Who has also For Sale,

Lots in Washington City.

june 13. 3t

London Particular Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of a superior quality, fit for immediate use; and CLARET in cases.

FOR SALE BY

Michael Connor,

No. 102, corner of Second and Dock streets.

june 9. §

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119 CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that a Military Academy is opened in the Northern Liberties in the house formerly belonging to John Masters, esq. between the German-Town and Frankfort roads, North Second-street continued

By JOHN BARBER,

Late of the 60th British regiment of Foot and assistant Engineer to the Army acting in the West-Indies.

Where gentlemen will be taught the manual Exercise and made completely acquainted with all the duties of officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in camp, garrison and Quarters; the forms of regimental and field returns, detachments, rosters &c. &c. also the art of drawing plans, sections and geometrical elevations, the elements of tactics, gunnery and fortification.—A subscription list is left at the bar of the City-Tavern, where the terms and the outlines of the proposed regulations may be seen. The situation is extremely well adapted to the undertaking and eight acres of ground are set apart for the purpose.

N. B. Gentlemen from the Country boarded in the house if required.

may 16. drw2awtm

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,

Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniascoes
Tickiries	Baftas
Romalls	Cossas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzies	Carwah Cloths

An elegant assortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs

Benares SUGAR

COTTON and GINGER

Mordecai Lewis.

may 25. 2w aw2w

To be Sold, in Burlington,

Immediately opposite the wharf on the river Delaware,

A Large new two story brick House, and Lot sixty feet in front and one hundred deep—The House consists of two large parlours, one 17 by 21, the other 19 by 21, an entry in the middle, three large bed chambers and one small one, well finished garrets, a large kitchen, pantry, store room, &c. with good cellars, good water and garden, all new, well finished and in perfect order. Immediate possession will be given. Enquire of Edward Bonsall & Co. or of Francis Durdin, Burlington, who will inform the price and shew the premises. may 24 3ta2w

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

Yesterday, at half past 12, a federal discharge of cannon from the battery, announced the re-election of JOHN JAY to the first office in this state. Notwithstanding the unceasing industry of the friends of Mr. Livingston, a majority of 2385 for Mr. Jay evinces in a very striking manner, the federalism of this state. Had equal exertions been made use of, there would have been but a very few votes left for the opposite candidate.

The majority for Mr. Jay at the last election, was only 1580.

The canvass and estimate of ballots for representatives in congress will be commenced this day.

Yesterday morning arrived in town from Philadelphia the Hon. James M'Henry, sec'ry of war—The object of his visit, we understand, is to take a survey of this port—In the course of yesterday, he went to Governor's Island, accompanied by several gentlemen of this city, to inspect the works. The result of this visit we hope will be an addition to our fortifications, and such other arrangements for keeping off an invading foe, as will place this vulnerable Depot of the United States, and the state of New-York, in some better posture of defence.

COMMUNICATION.

We are informed that the legislature of this state is to be immediately summoned for the purpose of co-operating with our sister states and with congress, in taking efficient measures of defence and offence if requisite.

It is expected they will meet in this city, to be nearer the scene of action and to know better the necessary measures to be pursued. [*Argus.*]

BOSTON, June 9.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday next was assigned for coming to the choice of a Senator of the United States. [The Hon. Fisher Ames, Samuel Dexter, Theophilus Parsons, and Edward H. Robbins, are on the nomination list.]

The Secretary delivered the following message from the Governor:

"I have received a letter from James M'Henry, Esq. Secretary at War, in which he states, that owing to the failure of a contract, the government of the United States are unable to supply the cannon necessary for the upper battery of the frigate Constitution, and requesting the loan of a number of cannon now useless on Castle Island, which were designed for ship's use, and are improper for that fortress. The Secretary engages to return them as soon as others can be procured, and in the mean time to order a number of 32 pounders round from Providence to Boston, for the defence of the town and harbour. This letter I have directed the Secretary to lay before you, and have no doubt the request will be complied with, if in your judgment it can be done consistently with the safety of the harbor of Boston.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Committee appointed to draft an Address to the President of the United States; made report. In the Senate it was *unanimously* accepted. In the House, after a short debate, the question of acceptance was carried.—Yeas 107—Nays 30.

SALEM, June 8.

The French are leaving us, Consul Mozard advertises his countrymen desirous of returning home, that he will accommodate them with vessels.

The character of JOHN ADAMS *may be read in the following noble declaration of the people of Pott's town (Penn,) in his answer to an excellent address from them.*

"YOUR confidence, that I will not surrender the rights of the nation, *shall not be betrayed* If the nation were capable of such a surrender (which it is not) SOME OTER HAND must affix the sixnature to the ignominous deed."

The President, in his answer to the address of Frederick town and county (Maryland) expresses a pleasure at its "having been passed and certified under the auspices if one of the few, who remain, of his ancient and much respected colleagues in the first councils of the union.

PORTLAND, June 4.

THE MEMORIAL.

Could the excellent Memorial of the American Envoys be as generally read by the citizens of France, as the French appeals were by the people of this country, it would be a difficult matter to persuade deluded Frenchmen to draw the sword against their allies. But this expectation is vain—the tyrants who at present rule that enslaved nation, not only watch over the presses, but keep a jealous eye on the mails and public couriers. Indeed we have but little to hope for, but from the spirit and resources of our own country. Reconciliation seems to be quite impossible. The lawless instruments of rapine and plunder, not content with pillaging our vessels within our capes, have in some instances, landed on our islands, and carried off the farmer's stock. May the fire of resentment glow in every breast, and may each citizen arm himself for the protection of his country.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

HAVING observed a paragraph in your Gazette of the 21st May, stating that Gen Rochefontiane had been dismissed by a Court Martial please to inform the public that the mode of his dismission was not by a Court Martial but by a revokation of his commission, by the President of the United States. I am authorised to assert the above by letters, both from New York and West Point.—It is to be hoped that those Printers who have circulated the paragraph alluded to, will publish the preceding.

D. HALE, Lt. of Artillerists and Engineers June 2d.

NOTICE,

THE Owners or Consignees of vessels performing quarantine are to take notice that a cart arrives from the Hospital at the Health-Office at 7 o'clock and leaves it by 9 every morning (Sundays excepted) such supplies as are to be forwarded to vessels are desired to be sent to the Health Office before the hour of nine.

june 8 §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *June* 14.

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, above the age prescribed by law for the performance of militia duty, convened in consequence of previous advertisement, at Mr. Dunwoody's in Market-street, the last evening, to take into consideration the present critical situation of public affairs, and deliberate on the method by which they may best contribute to the public defence, Col. James Read was appointed Chairman, and Jared Ingersoll, Esq. Secretary.

The object and design of the meeting was explained by Mr. Ingersoll, who concluded by reading the following proposals, which some of the gentlemen present had previously prepared.

"To protect our Country from insult, outrage and dishonour, to preserve her from a foreign yoke and to maintain our freedom and independence, the Congress and Executive of the United States are adopting the most vigorous and energetic measures, the governor of our state has issued his proclamation for enrolling, organizing and equipping the great body of the militia. Our Sons have already associated in arms: at so awful a crisis, we the subscribers, citizens of the United States and inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, above the age prescribed by law for the performance of militia duty, holding ourselves indispensably obliged to contribute to the public safety to the utmost of our ability, do agree,

1st. That we will as early as possible provide ourselves each with a good musket, bayonet, cartridge box, and twenty-four charges of powder and ball, and keep the same in good order at our respective houses, or such other place as may hereafter be agreed upon.

2. That when any company have associated together to a sufficient number, we will proceed to chuse one suitable person as captain, one lieutenant and one second lieutenant by ballot or otherwise as shall be agreed upon, and such other officers as may be found expedient.

3. That when the company or companies are compleated, the officers shall apply to the Executive for such commissions as it may be deemed proper to grant them, and make a tender of this association for the defence and preservation of the City and Liberties, to be formed into companies, regiments or otherwise, as may best answer the purpose of orders, discipline and military preparation.

4. That such of us as are of health and constitution to undergo the fatigues of a camp, will voluntarily offer ourselves, for repelling, under the directions of the Executive, any invasion of this state and for the support of the civil authority.

5. That if the militia and volunteers of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, be drafted or ordered to actual service at a distance from home, we will make diligent enquiry in our respective wards and townships, into the state of their families, and administer to their comfort and relief in the best manner in our power."

After the proposals had been read a second time, the Chairman inquired if any person had any objection to the proposals. Several persons expressing their approbation and no one disapproving, the chairman put the question, whether the citizens present approved the proposals, and it was thereupon voted unanimously in the affirmative.

It was next moved by Mr. Hollingsworth and seconded by Mr. Tilghman, that a committee be appointed in each ward of the City and Liberties, for the purpose of handing this association round to the citizens, and committees were nominated accordingly.

☞ *Printers are requested to re-publish the above.*

June 14. 3t

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock 64,000 Dollars were subscribed for building the ships of war to be loaned to government.

The following gentlemen are appointed a committee to superintend the building of the ships:

Th. Fitzsimons
Jas. Crawford
Jos. Sims
Danl. Smith
Thos. M. Willing
Capt. W. Jones
Jas. Yard.

The subscription is still open; and upwards of 70,000 dollars subscribed.

FROM THE MINERVA.

Printed at Dedham, Massachusets.

Congress has been busy of late in providing for the defence of our country by land and sea. The propriety of allowing merchant vessels to arm and of fitting out public armed ships is scarcely to be contested by any one at this day. The necessity of self defence is as plain as the noon day sun. The capacity of the United States to defend its trade and navigation is greater than most persons have believed. No nation, except Britain, has so much trade—and a great trade will support a strong navy. France has not more sea coast, nor at this time more sailors, ships or commerce than we had in 1784. Her wealth, credit or naval resources are not in greater proportion; and, after paying her vast armies, her means to equip and maintain and equip a powerful fleet are not so great as those of America, whose credit established, and whose sources of taxation are yet scarcely made to yield a quarter part of their practicable resource. It is evident that America may be, and sad events prove that she must resolve that she will be, and soon too, a great naval power. A few ships would check piracies on our coast, and straiten the rapacity of the West India Algerines. Fully to realise this desirable state of self defence, she must be some years of preparation, in time of of peace, when labor and materials will be cheaper than at present. It will be our folly if we remain twenty years longer under guardianship to any European nation. There is treachery in all foreign protection, and we shall be branded as cowards if we seek safety in any other way but by the exertion of our own strength and resources. It has cost us a good deal to cure us of our foolish and almost fatal fondness for the French. We shall not love nor blindly trust the English court. Let us build ships, fortify our ports, and provide troops and arms sufficient to keep off invaders and suppress insurrections.

Congress has accordingly agreed to raise 10,000 men in case of war or invasion, or imminent danger of either. This restriction may be justly censured as imprudent. An invader would not wait till our troops could be got ready, and it is well known that preparations against danger is the way to prevent the attack. European nations calculated chiefly on the ships, and resources of a country, and France would be more discouraged by 5000 men raised, than by 20,000 to be raised.

The fear of actual invasion is treated by some as a bugbear, by others as a thing to be expected. A few frigates, and a few thousand soldiers, chiefly negroes, may possibly come from Guadaloupe to hoist the standard of liberty, and to raise the Blacks in Carolina to assist the invaders. To prevent this mode of attack, regular forces in considerable numbers seem to be called for by prudence; otherwise very extensive mischief might be done before the militia of a thinly settled country could be collected to repel them. The few desperadoes of the French party, which has been very troublesome and clamorous in the southern states, might be also gathered under the banner of the French invader. Thirty thousand Frenchmen are said to be scattered among us, and there are as many foreign malcontents in the states whose citizens are imported yearly. (A wretched way of filling up a country!) It is evident therefore that our government being forewarned should be forearmed and raise men in season. For every one remembers that enlisting soldiers after they are wanted for actual service is very slow and expensive. Witness our late continental army.

But the danger of a French party in the New-England states is very little. After all the pains taken to turn the heads and corrupt the hearts of the yankees, there is not one in a thousand who would join the French. They would rally to the standard of America, and support ADAMS, our, virtuous and chief magistrate, to the last drop of their blood. Very few, since the late dispatches were published, remain unconvinced. The people see the sincere endeavors of our government to preserve peace, and they are forced to see the perfidy and profligacy of the French. While Venice, Switzerland and Holland, and most of the old republics of Europe are crumbling into dust before France, because they were weak and had not the spirit to rouse in time the little strength they had; let those who are appointed to be our political watchmen, provide for our safety by calling forth some part of the force that we actually have, and let them be persuaded that we are neither Swiss nor Dutchmen in the spirit to use it.

THE PEOPLE.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED, days.

Schr. Lark, Crandom	New York 8
Sloop Active, Baker	do 6

FROM THR FORT.

Ship Nathaniel Bayley, Campbell	Jamaica
Thomas Chalkley, Clark	Surrinam
Brig Jane, Watts	Cape N. Mole
Schr. Friendship, Odlin	do.
Thomas, Vanduym	do.
Eliza, Shaw	Cape Francois
Phœbe, Howard	Havanna
Sloop Industry, Lyle	Cape N. Mole

CLEARED.

Brig Nancy, Burrows	Surrinam
Schr. Harriot, Lawson	George Town S. C.
Sloop Sally & Jane, Mathews	Cuba

New-York, June 13.

ARRIVED.

Brig Dianna, Nichols,	Aux-Cayes
Schr. Neutrality, ——,	St. Jago de Cuba
William Burr,	C. N. Mole
Mary, Allen,	Digby
Sloop Swan, Knox,	Boston
Minerva, Cough,	St. Thomas

Arrived the schr. William, capt. Burr, 12 days from C. N. Mole; sailed in company with a number of American and British vessels under convoy of the L'Cassas, of 18 guns, among which was the schr. Nancy, Norton, for New-York, capt. Burr, was bound from Wilmington, N. C. to Monto Christi, with a cargo of provision, was taken and sent into the Mole, after being being detained 25 days was cleared, vessel and cargo, by paying the whole cost of court 1061 dollars, and the cargo damaged.

Capt. Burr says that the day he sailed the English were embarking a large number of troops intended for some secret expedition.

The sloop——, Whittlesey, of Saybrook, from this port arrived at the Mole the day before he sailed.

Providence June 9.

The Brig Betsey, capt. Graves, of this port is arrived at New-York, from Surinam. Left there ship General Greene, Brown, and brig Fanny, Alger, of this port.—In lat. 23, long. 59, fell in with a privateer schooner from Guadaloupe; was treated politely, and dismissed without injury. On Saturday morning last, fell in with a privateer schr. of 8 guns, said to be from Martinique, but the crew were all Frenchmen, who, after plundering him of a few articles permitted him to proceed.

Saturday last an armed schr. outward bound from New-York, came down the western sound, and chased a vessel bound to Newport, with intention to put a pilot on board her. Supposing the schr to be a a French privateer, the patriotic inhabitants of this town and Newport were about sending a ship (properly authorized) to speak her, and Volunteers in abundance offered themselves for the occasion; a timely discovery of the mistake however prevented her sailing.

Portland June 2.

Arrived ship President. Capt, Boyington of Wiscasset, 52 days from the coast of Africa. He was taken by the French, then retaking by the English, carried into Goree, where he was obliged to pay salvage to the amount of one half of the vessel—Off Bermuda spoke a French privateer.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Admiral Duncan, 7 days from Halifax. She brings accounts of three French privateers lately captured and sent in there One of them had lately captured seven American vessels. She was taken off St. Georges bank. An American brig from the Havannah was also carried in there.

30 tons of Lignum Vitæ,

FOR SALE BY

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

june 7 tuthst

Positively for Two Nights only.

AT O'ELLERS ROOM.

MR. CHALMERS,

Most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that with the assistance of Mr. WILLIAMSON, from the New-York Theatre, he means to give

READINGS AND RECITATIONS,

Serious and Comic.

Particularly a POETIC ADDRESS to the Patriotic Young Men of Philadelphia.

The First Evening to be

FRIDAY, June 15th.

Mr. *Williamson* will Sing several new SONGS.

And in the course of the Evening

The much admired popular Patriotic songs,

The Boston Patriotic Song,

"ADAMS AND LIBERTY"

The New-York Federal Song,

"WASHINGTON AND THE CONSTITUTION."

And

"HAIL COLUMBIA."

Several pieces of Music on the Grand Piano Forte.—by the celebrated Mr. LINLEY, being his first appearance in public in this Country.

N. B. Mr. Williamson being obliged to perform at the New-York Theatre on Monday evening, the public may depend upon it, that there will be no postponement on any account whatever.

Tickets, one dollar.—To begin exactly at half past 7 o'clock.—Tickets to be had at Œllers' Room. june 13

A CARD.

Messrs. CHALMERS and WILLIAMSON most respectfully acquaint the public, that the PRESIDENT intends to honor the entertainments of Friday evening with his presence.

The number of tickets will be limited—Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to supply themselves, may have them by applying at Mr. Freeman's No. 39 South Front-street, opposite the Post-office; Mr. Carr's Music [illegible] F

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claim or demand against the Estate of Asheton Humphreys late of this city, Esq deceased, and who have not rendered their accounts, are requested to render them immediately; and all those who are indebted to the late firm of Asheton and James Humphreys, are requested to pay their respective accounts to

James Humphreys, jun.

administrator.

june 14 2awim

TO THE PUBLIC.

GEORGE KIESSEBACH,

Physician, Surgeon, and Oculist, lately from Europe.

WHETHER we consider the Eye, with respect to its exquisite structure, its use in the animal economy, or the pleasure and advanteges of vision, we cannot but look upon it as one of the most admirable and important organs of the human frame. When we reflect, likewise, on the many painful and dangerous diseases it is liable to, arising as well from its necessary use, as from accidental causes; are we not justified in asserting, that whoever shall contribute towards preserving it from injury, restoring it from a diseased to a healthy state, or remedying any of the defects of sight, or still more, brings it from total blindness to sight again, will render a service by no means unacceptable, or important to mankind.

To be able, however, to perform any of these very essential services, it must be allowed, that an accurate knowledge of the anatomy of this wonderful organ; a clear conception of the doctrine of vision, and thorough acquaintance with the histories of the different diseases, and the most approved and successful methods of cure are indispensibly necessary. All this is to be hoped from a man who has made the diseases of the Eyes his particular study which he has done, and still does, and has also studied at some of the most celebrated universities in Europe, under the greatest oculists, and his practised said science these twelve years past, with the greatest success.

He, therefore, takes the liberty of informing the public, that he intends to tarry here a short time, and will undertake the cure all diseases of the Eyes (if curable) on application being made to him at John Stall's, No. 29, North Third-street.

Should he find on examination of the patient, that his eyes are incurable, he will inform him candidly, as he never undertake a cure, without some probability of success.

Should any patients present themselves with Cataracts on their Eyes, who cannot be cured but by the operation (which he performs in a much lighter and more improved manner than heretofore practised) they shall be at liberty to bring any Doctor with them, in whose presence he will perform his operations.

His excellent EYE TINCTURE for preserving and strengthening weak Eyes seldom fails.—Such benefit to weak eyes have been received from it, that people who were obliged to use spectacles for a considerable time, by using this Tincture, three or four weeks have laid their spectacles away, and read without them.

june 14. *2awtf

☞ I, ROBERT RODGERS, of the city of New-York, grocer, has this day, forwarded an enrolment of 40 IRISH VOLUNTEERS to the President of the United States, who are willing to defend this country against the ambitious views of the French Directory.

ROBERT RODGERS.

june 8

To the President United States of America—Humbly sheweth, that your petitioner had a brother named James Rodgers, who fought and died for the independence of America—THEREFORE your petitioner prays your excellency will call on George Washing, Esq. late President, U. S. of America, Mr. Dayton, of Elizabeth Town, or General Cummings, of Newark, for his brother's character.

ROBERT RODGERS.

june 9.

The Cargo of the Ship Nathaniel Bayley, captain Cambell, from Jamaica, will commence landing *TO-MORROW*, at South-street Wharf.

Sugars of Prime Quality in Hhds.

High proof Rum.

FOR SALE BY

Peter Blight.

Who also offers for Sale,

A choice parcel of 1st and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes.

Port Wine in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter casks

Madeira in Pipes

Old Arrack.

june § 1f.odt13Jy

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Four Friends, and for sale at the Stores of

JESSE & ROBERT WALN,

A cargo of Havanna Molasses.

june 13 §

The Rev. Dr. BLAIR'S

DISCOURSE,

Delivered on the late National FAST DAY.

Is just Published, by

JAMES WATTERS, & Co.

And may also be had of the principal booksellers.

The first volume of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE With an appendix containing the President's message and the dispatches is now published, and may be had of the publishers—the principal booksellers in Philadelphia—by George Hill, Baltimore and by Alexander Somerville New-York—A few copies of the Dispatches may be had separate.

may 25 codtf

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information,
Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 Dock-street.
may 16 §

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties ——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contrasting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown may 10.

TEA WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber returns her sincere thanks for the generous encouragement she has experienced since her commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that she has received a fresh supply of all kinds of Tea from the late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her constant endeavour to merit their future support.—She is in daily expectation of receiving a large supply of good Coffee.

SARAH EATON.
may 30 tu&f8t

Very Great Bargains,

CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muslins, now selling off and well worth the attention of Housekeepers to make purchase of——Enquire of
Thomas Randall,
No. 88 Spruce-street.
may 17 §

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3364. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.
Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.
may 1 d6w

FOR SALE,

A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accustomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.
may 15. §

FOR SALE,

800 pieces of Sail Cloth

10 tons of Sheet Lead
Apply to
Richard D. Arden,
No. 26, North Front street.
june 7 §

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,
Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta
A Quantity of Sugar.
West India Muscovado quality, which he offers for sale very low for cash or at 60 days.
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,
A variety of British Dry Goods, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.
june 5 dtf

TO LET,

The House No. 83,

Chesnut, a few doors below Third street.
It is in good repair, and a capital Stand for any kind of business. Apply as above.
june 5. §

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.
White wine in half hhds.
Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi, Red Skins } Wines in Cases.

A L S O,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.

60,000 Bourbon do.
114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and
50 Hogsheads of Tobacco
FOR SALE BY
JOHN SAVAGE.
june 2 dtf

Now Landing,

At Messrs. Willing & Francis's wharf, about
65,000 lbs. Coffee,
In Hogsheads, Tierces, Barrels, and Bags,
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 89, South Third Street
june 1 §6t

Choice St. Croix Sugars,

FOR SALE BY
James Yard.
ALSO,
A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price.
june 4 d1ot

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chesnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
april 9 dtf

Massachusetts District.

By Order of the Honorable JOHN LOWELL, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for the Massachusetts District,

"NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned," That a Libel is filed in said Court by Christian G. Grutzmacher, late Commander of the ship Corona, of and from Hamburgh, and Henry Andrew Heins as agents for the owners of said Ship, against sundry goods, wares and merchandize, saved from said ship Corona, wrecked on Cape Cod within said District on the 16th March last—which goods, wares and merchandize, were consigned to divers persons in Philadelphia, in the District of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere—and that said Libel is filed as aforesaid, for the freight said to be due to the Libellants on said goods, wares and merchandize, and for necessary expences paid by them which have arisen upon the same—And that trial will be had upon the aforesaid Libel at a District Court to be holden at the Court-House in Boston, on Monday the eighteenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL BRADFORD,
"*Marshal of Massachusetts.*"
Dated at Boston, April 23d, 1798. tawtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS, Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.
may 18. §

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva

FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hhds. and Cases
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzsimons.
may 26. §4w

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.
Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.
2aw3m

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper
Nicklin & Griffith.
april 7 tuth&Ltf

Collector's Office,

Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandize, which remain in the Custom-House stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof:

(XH) eight half faggots of steel
(TD) 202 one bale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of steel
W L P & one case lamps
C&C one case bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
4
[D] 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle slates
[LS] one small box locks
[John David] one small box of plated Ware
[Harry Toulmin] two cases of books.
may 15 dtrsf

United States.
Pennsylvania District. } ss.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in pursuance of a Writ to me directed, from the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Custom-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 20th day of June, inst. at 12 o'clock at noon

4 Bags of Coffee, and
5 Hampers of Porter.

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited in the said court.

William Nichols, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, June 5th, '98. §10t

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on Thames-street, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 square perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, several large and commodious brick Warehouses, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame shed adjourning thereto, sufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogshead of Tobacco; in perfect safety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepest water in this harbor, an extensive and well constructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From the many advantages this property is known to possess, it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a desirable object to those inclined to purchase so valuable an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject, as those intending to purchase, will have an opportunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest, within three months, and the residue with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MOALE.
may 28. d10t5th Je.

I hereby give Notice,

TO all my creditors, that I have applied by petition to the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, at their session in June term in this month, praying that they would extend to me the benefit of an act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 4th day of April, 1798, entitled "An Act providing that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment for debt after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, unless he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement," and that the said court hath appointed Monday the 25th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock, P. M. to hear me and my creditors at such place as the court shall be held, where they may attend if they think proper.

JOHN GRAHAM.
june 11. §t25

FOR SALE,

At the Store of JESSE & ROBERT WALN,
On Spruce street Wharf,
Port Wine in pipes, hhds. & qr. casks
Lisbon Wine in pipes and quarter casks
And a few pipes of excellent Madeira Wine
may 16. eotf

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
No. 13, Arch Street.
march 31 4tawtf

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr G.

Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,		1	
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
March 10. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped velvellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.
april 2. §

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson. april 26 w&s2m

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 73, Chesnut street.
February 2. eodtf